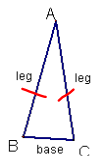


4.7 Use Isosceles and Equilateral Triangles

 $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles

$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$



$\angle A$ is the vertex angle
 $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ are the base angles

**B.A.T.**

Base Angles Theorem (Theorem 4.7) If 2 sides of a \triangle are \cong , then the angles opposite those sides are \cong .

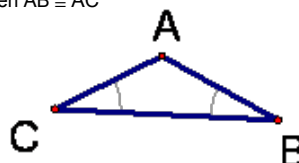
Since $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$, then $\angle C \cong \angle B$



The Converse of the Base Angles Theorem-(Theorem 4.8) If 2 angles of a \triangle are \cong , then the sides opposite those angles are \cong .

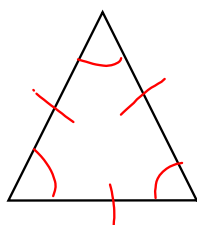
Conv. B.A.T.

Since $\angle C \cong \angle B$, then $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$



Corollary -If a \triangle is equilateral, then it is equiangular

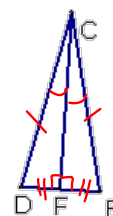
Corollary -If a \triangle is equiangular, then it is equilateral



*****The altitude of an isosceles \triangle is \perp to the base at its midpoint.

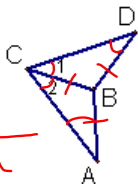
If \overline{CF} is the altitude from the vertex angle, then $DF = FE$ and $m\angle CFE = 90^\circ$

Why? $\triangle DFC \cong \triangle EFC$ by HL



Proof Examples:

Given: $AB = CB = BD$
 $\angle 2 \cong \angle 1$
 Prove: $\angle A \cong \angle D$

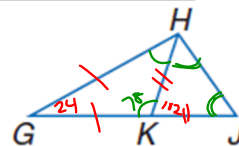
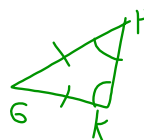


- | | |
|---|--|
| ① —
② $\angle 2 \cong \angle A$
$\angle 1 \cong \angle D$
③ $m\angle 2 = m\angle A$
$m\angle 1 = m\angle D$
④ $m\angle A = m\angle D$
⑤ $\angle A \cong \angle D$ | ① Given
② B.A.T
③ def of \cong
④ Subs
⑤ def of \cong |
|---|--|

In the figure, $\overline{GK} \cong \overline{KH}$ and $\overline{HK} \cong \overline{KJ}$.

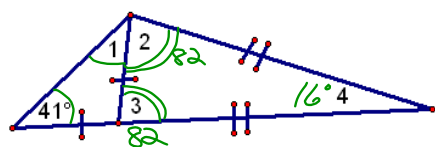
$$m\angle G = 24$$

$$m\angle J = 39^\circ$$



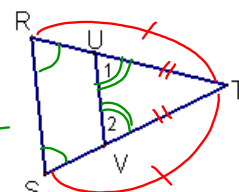
$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ - 24 \\ \hline 156 \div 2 = 78 \div 2 \end{array}$$

Find the measures of the numbered angles.



$$m\angle 1 = 41$$

Given: $\angle R \cong \angle S$
 $\angle 2 \cong \angle 1$
 Prove: $\overline{RU} \cong \overline{SV}$



- | | |
|--|---|
| S.
① —
② $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{RT}$
$\overline{VT} \cong \overline{UT}$
③ $ST = RT$
$VT = UT$
④ $RT = RU + UT$
$ST = SV + VT$
⑤ $RU + UT = SV + VT$
⑥ $RU = SV$
⑦ $\overline{RU} \cong \overline{SV}$ | R.
② Conv. BAT
③ def of \cong
④ SAP
⑤ Subst
⑥ Subtr.
⑦ def of \cong |
|--|---|

HW

p267-268 #s 11-13, 15-17,
20-22, 32, 33